THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in publishing the following Bengali song with an English translation composed by a Bengali bard on the restoration of Lord Ripon's health:

লর্ড রিপনের আরগ্যলাভে মঙ্গলাচরণ।

গীত

রাগিণী মুলতানী—তাল আড়া

গাওহে ভারত জন ধরি সবে এক তান।
লর্ড রিপন কল্যানে মঙ্গলা চরণ গান ॥
কৃপা কনা বিতরিয়ে সংকটেতে উদ্ধারিয়ে
ঈশ্বর করিলেন্ তাঁরে আরোগ্য সুখ প্রদান।
(এমন)
দয়ালু ধার্ম্মিক [illegible] লর্ড রিপনের্ মতন।
ভারত শাসন জন্য আসে কদাচন
তাঁর শুভ আগমনে হিন্দুস্থানে পদার্পনে
শস্যে পুর্ণা বসুন্ধরা হল দেখ বিদ্য মান ॥
(তবে)
বিজিতো পরে যেতার আছে যত অত্যাচার
অবিচার সব সংহার হইবে এবার।
ভরসা হতেছে মনে তাঁর স্বরাজ শাসনে
ভারত বাসীগণের্ হবে দুখ নিশি অবসান॥
(এখন)
নিরে[illegible]পদ্রব হয়ে, "প্রিয় পরিবার" লয়ে
থাকিব ভারত আলয়ে, মনেতে পরম সুখেতে
আয়ু যশে পুর্ণো মনে, রাজন সুখে দিনেদিনে
একান্ত কামনা মনে, ভগবান সন্নিধানে ॥

Translation.

O sons of Ind! With one accord
Hymn forth from house and shrine,
To health our Ruler is restored,
By special Grace divine.

His foot press'd India's sunny strand,
Lo! Want fled far dismay'd,
Rich harvest over all the land,
The peasants' toil repaid.

High hopes are our's; beneath his sway,
The wrong'd will weep no more,
For us has dawn'd a brighter day,
And sorrow's night is o'er.

Let us in unison then raise,
Our prayer to God's White Throne;
To him and his long, happy days,
And Grief—a guest unknown!

WE GLADLY make room for the following extract from Mr. Fawcett's address at Hackney:

I told you, when last I spoke from this platform, that so far as I personally am concerned, I never would relinquish the interests which I have long felt in India, and if I should not redeem that pledge, I believe you would justly deprive me of your confidence. Manifold are the problems connected with the Government of India that demand prompt consideration. For instance, you will remember, that as recently as January last, it was confidently stated on official authority that the cost of the Afghan war would not exceed some five or six million pounds. A few months afterwards it appeared that the actual expenditure had exceeded this estimate by 190 per cent. I am not referring to this subject for the purpose of embarking in barren recriminations about the past. Even if it were possible, which I believe it is not, to fasten the responsibility for these startling financial miscalculations upon particular individuals, there is something far more important to be done than to pass personal censures. The system of financial control which permitted such financial blunders must be radically unsound, and if this system is not changed, there can be no security what has happened in the past may not recur in the future. The Government has come to a decision, which, I know you will agree with me in saying, is as just as it is wise, that the whole of this vast expenditure shall not be borne by the poor and unrepresented people of India, who were in no way responsible for the war. Mr. Gladstone stated that a substantial portion of it will be borne by the people of England, and if this should necessitate increased taxation, the augmented taxation which we may have to bear, will teach us the wholesome lesson that we cannot at the expense of others gratify a reckless and listless ambition.

The people of India cannot but feel grateful to Mr. Fawcett for his continued interest in India. When he took office he received an assurance from Mr. Gladstone that it would not interfere with his Indian charge, and his address at Hackney shews that he does not neglect it. Mr. Fawcett's remarks on the financial administration of India will, we make no doubt, receive due consideration from our new Finance Minister.

THE PIONEER'S London Correspondent has the following:

The Indian Council is said to be threatened.—Certain members of the Government are making inquiries as to what are the duties of the Council, and what it has done towards assisting the Secretary of State. As an outcome of these inquiries it should not surprise us to hear that definite proposal will be made for abolishing the Council. When the present holders of office were in opposition, the India Council came in for a good deal of abuse because it did not protest against some of the proposals of those wicked men, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Lytton. The Radical members of the present Government have not forgotten their indignation, and as Mr. Gladstone, either willingly or unwillingly, yields to the policy of reversal advocated by the Radicals at almost all points of the political compass, it is just possible the Council may come in for a rude shock. The most singular part of this movement is that Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Stanhope, and Lord George Hamilton are reported to be in favour of reform and, in some cases, of abolition. *Mene, mene, Tekel, tekel!*

We cannot believe that the Indian members in the Cabinet, if we may so call them, we mean Lord Northbrook, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Fawcett, will consent to such a retrograde measure. The Indian Council serves as a shield against the autocracy of the Secretary of State for India. All India should unite and protest against the measure, if it should take shape.

IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published a long list of the more important places in Madras, the spelling of which has been fixed by the local Government and approved by the Government of India. As a specimen of the spelling that is to be "strictly adhered to in future," we may mention that such well known places as Arcot, Bellary, Bimlipatam, Calicut, Cannanore, Cocanada, Cochin, Madura, Malabar, Mangalore, Mussulipatam, Pallamcottah, Pondicherry, Rajahmundry, Sadras, Tinnevelly, Travancore, Tuticorin, Vellore and Vizagapatam, are in future to be distinguished as Arkadu, Bellari, Bhimunipatam, Korikot, Kannur, Kakinada, Kochchi, Malayam, Mangailuru, Mochilipatnam, Palaiyamkotai, Puducheri, Rajamahendravasam, Sathurangapatnam, Tirunelveli, Teruvenkodu, Tutugudi, Vayaelluru and Vishakhapatnam. Even Madras, "as popularly spelt," becomes by "correct transliteration," Chennapatnam or Madraspatnam, and Ootacamund, "popularly spelt" Ooty, becomes Ontikalmanda!

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter anent our remarks on the recent Road Cess Meeting at Hooghly:

I am not a member of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee and am therefore unable to say whether there was anything in the tone of the discussion that took place at the last meeting of the Committee which elicited an outburst of feeling. It seems to me however that the conduct of Mr. Cornish is capable of justification.

You and your correspondent were indignant because Mr. Cornish said that the members of the Howrah Branch Committee had shown themselves to be negligent and inefficient but was not Mr. Cornish justified in using these epithets? A sum of money was made over to the Howrah Committee for the improvement of village roads, what justification can the Committee urge for spending not more than one-eighth of the sum? Is not the improvement of village roads the most important work in the hands of Road Cess Commitees? In sending for his Joint-Magistrate to secure a majority of votes in his favor Mr. Cornish simply made use of a tactic ungrudgingly allowed in the proceedings of every organised body in all civilised communities. In this instance, moreover, the Joint-Magistrate was once in the meeting-room before he was sent for. The snubbing he gave to one of the members was not altogether uncalled-for. That member told the Chairman that another member should have the question at issue explained to him before he was allowed to give his vote; as if the member in question did not know his duty and that he was to be taught his duty at a public meeting. I hope you will publish this contradiction. It is due to an officer who is unquestionably the most popular officer Hooghly has had for years, and who is held in high regard by all who have the good fortune to know him.

I have &c.,
JUSTICE.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

THE PERSECUTION of the Jews still continues in Germany. A widespread movement, the *New York Times* states, is now on foot in America, to enter a protest from the pulpits of the land against the anti-Semitic agitation in Germany.

FOUR HUNDRED and sixteen students belonging to the University of Moscow were arrested, and marched under a strong guard through the town to the convict prison. They were charged with having illegally assembled in the enclosure of the University and demanded to see the Rector about some matter in connection with the University.

THE FOLLOWING is the outcome of Lord Lytton's indiscretion in his recent address to a Volunteer corps. The Duke of Cambrige has issued a special general order, in which it is directed that if at any meeting of Volunteers in uniform "political matter of a controversial nature" is introduced into any speech, the senior officer present shall call the attention of the speaker to the nature of his address. Should this not avail, the senior officer shall dissolve the meeting, and direct officers and men in uniform to withdraw.

MR. DACOSTA in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* thus comments on the administration of justice in India:

You would render an important service to the cause of judicial administration in India by publishing the judgment which has just been delivered by the Privy Council in the Oudh appeal case of Ranee Annand Kuar v. the Court of Wards. From the short report in to-day's *Times* it appears that in a previous suit the Privy Council had already decided in 1873 that the Ranee had the right to enjoy the estate in dispute during her life, and that at her death the estate would devolve on her adopted son, Radha Kishen, if the adoption were maintained. In defiance, however, of this decision the defendant renewed the attack, claiming on behalf of the minor whom it represented a reversionary right to succeed to the estate, and obtained a decree in the Court of Bari-Banki, which was affirmed on appeal by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. This decree is now annulled by the Privy Council, and a full report of their lordships' decision would show whether the Court of Wards was any wise justified in engaging in fresh litigation, and upon what grounds its renewed claim was affirmed by the local courts in Oudh. This is by no means a solitary instance of a widow possessed of property being wantonly persecuted by the Government of India. Few of the victims of such persecution are able to lay their complaints before independent tribunals; but the cases of Sukraj Kuar in Oudh and of the young widow of the Thakur of Koth in Bombay, will probably be remembered by those who take an interest in the administration of our Indian Empire. In both cases the law was impudently strained and violated in order to support the official claims, and the stain which have thus been cast on the good name of the British Government in India will long attach to it, seeing that the officers concerned in the attempts to rob the widows in question never received any public expression of displeasure from the Government at the course they had pursued; while one of them, shortly after the rendering of his unjustifiable decision, was rewarded with promotion and honours.

WE SEE IT STATED that the vernacular press of Upper India, including the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, and some native states numbered last year 99 papers, 14 having been started and 12 stopped during the year. In the N-W. P. there were 44, in the Punjab 29, in Oudh 15, in the other places 11. The weeklies numbered 60, the monthlies 11, the dailies 2. The *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore, a weekly we believe, claims a circulation of 1,245 copies. The *Oudh Akhbar* circulates 729 daily. The *Arya Patrika* of Mirzapur, and the *Arya Mitra* of Benares circulate 600 monthly. There are four others in the Punjab, which have a circulation of about 600 copies.

FOR the encouragement of indigenous ornamental industries, for which several of the large towns of the N. W. P. are justly celebrated, a repository for approved samples of them has been established at Allahabad. Government has made an advance of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose, and by this means several articles have now become very widely known, and their sale has largely increased. The articles for which there is now a very great demand are Benares, Moradabad and Lucknow metal wares, Azamgarh silk, Nagina carved ebony, &c.

THE PAPER railway wheels which have been tried in America are said to be a success. One carriage having these wheels has run 100,000 miles with very little wear.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*:

We learn that great discontent exists among the Native station masters on the East Indian Railway, owing to increased work and responsibilities thrust upon them, while at the same time the staff has been considerably reduced. We sent a special reporter to several stations to enquire into the causes for the discontent, and find that it has been occasioned through requiring the station masters to perform the duties of telegraph signallers in addition to their own work. They were ordered to learn telegraphy and pass an examination therein, or be dismissed. Several of them protested against the innovation, and complained that it was impossible for

them to attend to the duties of both appointments in a proper manner; some even want the length of sending in their resignations, which were refused with the remark that they must wait until the system had been introduced before it would be accepted. Our reporter assures us all the station masters declare they have not time to attend to both duties, and very many have the honesty to declare that they feel they are not competent to fill the office of telegraphic signaller, and could not pass a proper examination conducted by a disinterested person Assuming this to be correct we can hardly think the responsible officers of the Company are aware of it, otherwise they are open to the serious charge of utter disregard for the safety of the public.

We concur.

TWO WEST AFRICA KINGS are under arrest. It appears that King Tackie of Accra and Assafie Ajay, the King of Djuabin, have been for some time past plotting to bring about another war with the Ashantees, which would be in direct opposition to British interests. At length, after repeated warnings, both the kings were arrested and lodged at the castle of Christiansborg.

THE PERSONALTY of the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has been sworn under £40,000; of the late Lord Chief Baron Kelly under £60,000; and of the late Lord Justice Thesiger under £80,000. The Indian Chief Justices we believe generally return home richer.

AT A recent meeting of the London Asiatic Society, Professor Dowson contributed a paper "On the Invention of the Indian Alphabet," in which he examined the various views which have been held on this subject by Drs. Weber and Burnell, Professors Max Muller, E. Thomas and others, and announced his now definite opinion that the Indian alphabet was a truly Indian invention, though there are reasons for supposing that we do not now possess the original alphabet. He added that General Cunningham and Mr. Thomas had expressed very decided opinions in favour of this view. The art of writing was, he thought, known long before there was any sign of an alphabet in India, while he considered it not unlikely that the first notion of it may have reached that country from without.

THE ALMS of Her Majesty the Queen are distributed at Christmas and Easter. At last Xmas the total number of persons relieved amounted to 1,168, of whom 1,000 received 5s, and 168 13s. each; the first representing the common "bounty" or ancient "dole" 5s., being allowed to a comparatively small percentage of the general poor, mostly belonging to the metropolis; and the second, the "Gate Alms," being bestowed upon the necessitous of a special or superior class resident in London and some rural districts. The Gate Alms, instead of being given away week by week, as heretofore, are now bestowed in two moieties of 13s. each, at Christmas and Easter.

AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Mission, an interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. Henry Coxwell, the chair being taken by Mr. Lucas a nephew of Mr. Bright. The speechless chairman, who is also deaf, commenced the proceedings with hand talk, which the Rev. Samuel Smith, chaplain to St. Saviour's Church. Oxford-street, interpreted. Mr. Coxwell soon engaged the wrapt attention of the audience, through the medium of Mr. Smith, whose hands kept pace with the lecturer in communicating what was said.

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

WITH REFERENCE to our notice of the Burrisaul Rent Bill Meeting we are requested to state that the meeting was held not at Lakhotia but at the hall of Babu Surroop Chunder Guha. The agitation was set on foot by Babu Rakhal Chunder Roy, Babu Beharilal Roy and Babu Chunder Nath Mahalanabish, who held preliminary meetings at the house of the latter. At the general meeting Mr. Brown, resident zemindar, presided and it was attended by most of the local zemindars. The memorial submitted to Government was read out by Mr. P. L. Roy.

WE HAVE received a complaint that the Road Cess overseers of Tipperah have not received their travelling expenses for seven months, though they submitted their diaries to the District Engineer on the 5th of every month. The result is that the overseers have been obliged to sell off their ponies and travel on foot.

THE FOLLOWING are the quotations of rice at some stations in the interior of Bengal: Bogra 37½ seers per rupee, Durbhanga 21 to 25 seers, Maldá 20 to 38 seers, Cuttuck 15 to 30 seers, Pooree 26 to 36 seers. The abundant harvests of the present year, it is said, have had the effect of throwing difficulty in the way of realising rent. The ryots complain of low prices and small returns and consequent inability to meet the demand for rent.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Krishnuggur correspondent:

You remarked in your last issue that "the sickness has much abated" near Krishnuggur. I need say nothing in contradiction except furnishing the following figures which will speak for themselves. The death-rates in the southern quarter of Krishnuggur in August, September and October last were 121, 178, 253, in the corresponding months of 1879 they were 28, 35, and 54 respectively. In November last the total deaths in all the divisions of the Krishnuggur Municipality were 378, in December last they were 467. Besides there are the other facts which must have due weight in the consideration of this question. In the heart of the town half a dozen medical practitioners including the Civil Surgeon himself have been carrying on a brisk trade; again five charitable dispensaries established by the exertions of a few public-spirited native gentlemen are in active work; the Relief Fund opened on the 27th ultimo has a great strain put upon it; the Civil Surgeon is selling medicine to the poor at the rate of Rs. 30 a day, besides medicine is being largely distributed *gratis* by Dr. Kalichurn Lahiri; over and above all these things there are two charitable dispensaries opened by Government which are fully engaged. All this in the heart of the capital of the District, what is taking place in the interior may be well imagined. I have now no access to Mofussil statistics, which are not available since the commencement of the agitation.

A CONSPIRACY for rebellion and massacre had been hatched at Kolapore, a native state in the Bombay Presidency. The Chief of the State is a minor, and the principality is under British management. It is in a flourishing condition. Nevertheless mischief was plotted. The prime movers of the conspiracy are a Brahmin named Rumbhut and a necromancer named Khym. The charmed limes and ashes, distributed to them at the instigation of Rambhut, were meant for the massacre of the Europeans in the Kolapur Church on a Sunday. The conspiracy has fortunately been discovered, and the evidence of witnesses already taken shews that it was a deep-laid plan. We reserve remarks till the conclusion of the trial.

WE HAVE received the following message from the Press Commissioner:

Telegram from Kandahar dated January 18, reports all quiet in Kandahar, but the restlessness in Terin and Zamindawar is on the increase, and supplies are not coming in as freely as before. Shirindil Khan, Governor of Tirin who had reached Nish on his way to Tirin was menaced with attack by a number of armed villagers, and compelled to make his escape abandoning his baggage.

A small force, consisting of 13th Hussars and Poona Horse, numbering 600 sabres, 1st Baluch Regiment, 490 bayonets screw-gun, mountain Battery, and half Company of Sappers accompanied by Messrs. Barnes and Merk, political officers, will start for Maiwand on Thursday, 20th, for the purpose of keeping open the roads to the Helmand and facilitating the collection of supplies and transport animals.

Purchase of camels for transport has been resumed and is proceeding favorably. The tax on the sale of camels in Kandahar has been temporarily suspended as an additional inducement to owners to bring them to market.

A report from Kelat-i-Ghilzai states that the Andaris have accepted the Amir's Governor and are paying tribute. The Turrakis are still in rebellion, but though they talk a good deal, they will submit, it is thought, to any show of force.

It is reported from Girishk that Hashim Khan has sent some sowars to Zamindawar to collect revenue from the shepherds and herdsmen of Pusht-i-Rud.

A brother and nephew of Anbiar Khan, Taimuni, have arrived in Kandahar.

News has been received that the Sheikh Ali tribe of Ghorband and the country about Bamian, who it was reported, had revolted in the early part of December last, murdering the Governor of Bamian and refusing to pay revenue, have submitted and hostilities are at an end.

FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

IN MARCH last we noticed a petition to the Foreign Secretary of one Sukadeo Marwaree of Boondi, praying for justice in a suit against Pundit Govind Rao, Jagirdar of Sorola, Rajkote, for money lent. We need not repeat the particulars, but it appears that although ten months have elapsed since the submission of the petition no notice has been taken of it. Now that the pressure of Affghan politics has abated, we hope the Foreign Secretary will have time to look into small matters of this kind. The petitioner has sent in a reminder to the Foreign Secretary.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to learn that Mr. Soraji Shaporji Bengali, a leading citizen of Bombay, and at present Sheriff of the Western capital, has made a munificent gift of Rs. 54,200 towards the cause of Parsi female education by endowing the Parsi girls school with that sum on condition that the school should be called after his mother's name.

THE FOLLOWING Commissioners have been returned to the Bombay Town Council: Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy Esq., Dosabhoy Framji Esq., C. S. I., Raghunath Narayan Khote Esq. The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik C. S. I., Mancharji Naoroji Banaji Esq., Sir Frank H. Souter. Kt. C. S. I., Naoroji Furdunji Esq., and Rahmulla Mahomad Sayani Esq. The following Commissioners have been nominated by the local Government: Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Dr. H. Cook, Lieut. H. Morland, late I. N., and Dr. J. Pinkerton. Under the Bombay Act the members of the Town Council are entitled to a fee of Rs. 30 each sitting In Calcutta the Commissioners are more public-spirited and take no fee. We are sorry to observe that Dr. Blaney has been left out. He is the most experienced member of the corporation, but he has no seat in the Town Council!

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

WE HAVE received the following latest letter from our Krishnaggur correspondent dated 20th instant:

Since my last one of our leading members had an interview with Mr. Peacock the Commissioner who approves of our movement and has suggested that our operations should extend to the whole district. He thinks that tonics should continue to be supplied to the sick poor and has further suggested that what remains of the Inundation Relief Fund of last year should be utilized on this occasion. He has instructed the Magistrate to support us. A meeting will be held to-morrow to consider the Commissioner's proposals.

THE MORNING PAPERS notice a case of gross abuse of power committed by the Calcutta Police at Ahiritollah in the northern division of Calcutta. On the night of Sunday the 16th instant, two Babus, one of whom was drunk and incapable and another not quite worse for liquor, happened to fall in with the Police, who were then going their rounds, the party consisted of two constables and one jamadar. The drunken man was arrested, but the sober one managed to lure them to the entrance of his house. While the constables were taking care of the incapable man, the jamadar was soundly thrashed by the sober man and his friends, who immediately bolted their door against the Police. In the meantime the friends of the inebriate taking advantage of the melee removed him out of the way. The Police foiled in laying their hands upon the offenders sent one of their men to Komartolli Thanna, from which the whole body of constables leaving the station empty, came out to the help of their mates. Now they began to rouse the inhabitants one after another, who were seized, mauled and sent to the station, where again they were subjected to a new course of beating and kicking and all this happend without the Inspector's knowledge. We are glad to learn that Mr. Lambert has taken up the matter energetically and has severely punished all concerned. Mr. Lambert's action it is stated will obviate further proceedings on the part of the complainants.

THERE were 278 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th January of which 14 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox 81 from fevers, 42 from bowel complaints, 3 from suicide and accidents, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 9 from convulsions, 28 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 54 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirty-seven persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 14. The daily average of mortality during the week was 39·7.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that there will be no Trades' Dinner in Calcutta this year. This was the only occasion on which the high functionaries of the State and the non-official community in the capital used to meet on a common platform.

WE HAVE RECEIVED too late for publication in this issue a letter anent the rumoured appointment of Dr. Hœrnle as a Professor of the Presidency College.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following message from the Press Commissioner:

Telegram from Kandahar dated 20th January 1881 reports that private letters from Herat state that Ayub's adherents do not know what to do, as his intentions vary from day to day. At one time he declares for renewing hostilities as soon as possible, and at another that he will make peace.

A large caravan has arrived from Herat, bringing beside merchandise, about 200 camels for sale. More are on the road.

Column under General Wilkinson started to-day for Maiwand and Kushk-i-Nakhud, which it will reach on the 22nd. Reports of its march has already had effect of bringing in chiefs of Zamindawar to Girishk to visit Sirdar Gul Muhamund Khan.

From Kabul there is no news of any sort. Ismail Khan, brother of Anbiar Khan of Taiwara, has arrived in Kandahar. Anbiar Khan is in the Hazara country.

The fine on the villages which fired on our troops retreating from Maiwand has been paid up in full, with exception of 5,000 Rs. which will be levied on Kushk-i-Nakhud by force now going out.

Weather is warmer, but still bright. Rain is expected at an early date, and is much required, though crops continue to promise well.

Price of wheat is somewhat higher, but barley and maize continue steady at six and seven seers respectively.

THE PIONEER says: "The praiseworthy conduct of the Maharaja of Manipur in sending his troops to the assistance of Kohima," where, as the reader knows, a British garrison was besieged by Nagas, "was recognised by Her Majesty's Government, who bestowed on him the dignity of Knight Commander of the Star of India and a present of arms." But when a number of the Maharaja's people were massacred, and many others taken away into captivity by subjects of the King of Burmah, the British Government could do nothing except point out that Manipur was "a protected State," and that the Maharajah therefore was prohibited from making reprisal.

THE INDIAN HERALD has the following anent the suspension of Mahomed Hyat Khan C. S. I:

The report that the Government of India had ordered the suspension from all official duties of Mr. Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Jheelum, has been confirmed. It is said that this action has

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resulted from a report submitted by Mr. Griffin, our late Chief Political at Kabul to the Supreme Government, in which that gentleman laid several charges of gross misconduct against Mr. Mahomed Hyat Khan, who was attached to General Roberts' Staff. Mr. Griffin followed up the charges in the most emphatic and unqualified terms and urged that he should be tried by law for his offences. Writing of the native Political, Mr. Griffin is credited with words to the effect that, " a corrupt (native) subordinate was trusted by the generals, and executions were compassed by this official, who in most cases suborned evidence, and then himself pressed the case against the unfortunate accused. Sirdars who were suspected of possessing wealth are said to have been threatened with the gallows, and on pain of execution made to hand over large sums of money, horses, and jewellery. No man of substance escaped his rapacity. He is believed to have extorted altogether a fabulous sum from his victims." A commission has been appointed to enquire into this alleged misconduct.

We hope it will be an open enquiry.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE has a special supplement devoted to the recent libel suit against itself. It calmly reviews all the bearings of the case.

WE ARE sorry to record two deaths. Mr. David Wilson, the founder of the Great Eastern Hotel, popularly called Dainty Davy, has passed away at the age of 73. Mr. Charles Warner, the lion-tamer, of Chiafini's Circus, has fallen a victim to small-pox. Both were remarkable men in their own way. We hear that Mr. Johnson takes the place of Mr. Warner, and will play with the tigers at the Circus. The bison will be taken charge of shortly by another actor.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: —1. Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. 2. Statistical Tables for British India. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for November 1880. 4. Journal of the National Indian Association of London, No 121, January, 1881. 5. The Aborigines Friend for January, 1881. 6. Twenty-second Report of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul from 1st December 1878 to 30th November 1879 7. Army Circulars for 31st December 1880 and 12th January 1881. 8. Meteorological Records for November and December 1879. 9. Reviews of the Road Cess Accounts of the Orissa, Rajshye and Bhaugulpore Divisions for 1878-79. 10. The Calcutta Medical News, Vol. I. Nos. 9 and 10. 11. Report on the administration of Ajmere.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, January 17th.—The cause of the explosion at Salford armoury, which was alleged to have been the work of Fenians, is still unknown.

17th.—Intense cold prevails in England. Mr. Gladstone has recovered from a severe cold from which he was suffering. Obituary.—Major General Annesley Knox Gore, Madras Staff Corps.

18th.—The Official Correspondence has been published concerning the expenses of the Afghan War. On the 26th October last the Indian Government estimated the expenditure at seventeen and a half millions sterling, which included the cost of Frontier railways. The Secretary of State for India is prepared to treat any further charges as Indian ordinary expenditure. On the 4th of November last the Secretary of State for India rebuked the Indian Government for having failed to take necessary precautions when unusual vigilance was required, and for having publicly expressed confidence in their estimates without the least justification

18th.—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Royal speech. Mr. Justin McCarthy, a Home Ruler, and Member for Longford, brought forward an amendment that the Government should refrain from using the military enforcement of the ejectments of tenants until the Land Bill was passed. Mr. Gladstone said that the amendment was an insult to the Throne, and merely an attempt to obstruct the business of the House, and hinted that repressive measures would have to be adopted. Mr. Parnell admitted that the ultimate object of the land league was to obtain independence for Ireland, but he deprecated revolution as the means of attaining it. He said that the first arrest made under coercion would be the signal for the suspension of payment of rents altogether. The debate was then adjourned. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the proposed arbitration of the Powers in the final settlement of the Greek Frontier question has been abandoned.

19th.—Violent storms which are prevailing in England have extended to Western Europe, and postal and telegraph communication is totally interrupted. Mr. Powell, Conservative candidate, has been elected for Wigan by a largely increased majority. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Ancona* which left Bombay on the 8th instant, has broken down off Shadwan, owing to an accident to her machinery. The House of Commons negatived Mr. McCarthy's amendment by 201 against 37 votes. The debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech has again been adjourned. County Clare and Port Sligo have been proclaimed as in a disturbed condition. Extra guards have been placed over the magazine at Woolwich. Furious gales have raged throughout England, accompanied by severe snow-storms. All the railways are blocked, and many wrecks have occurred along the coasts. Immense damage has been caused by the over-flowing of its banks by the river Thames, and upwards of 100 barges have been sunk.

20th.—The machinery of the steamer *Ancona* has been repaired, and she has proceeded on her voyage. The violent storms which have prevailed in England for the last few days are abating, and the weather shows signs of improvement. Sixty Land Leaguers at Listowell and Waterville in Ireland have been summoned for sedition. The official correspondence concerning Kandahar has been published. A despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 11th November, Points out the paramount importance of the withdrawal of our forces on the earliest suitable occasion, and adds that it is desirable we should assist in the establishment of a Stable Government. A memorandum by General Roberts strongly advocated the retention of Kandahar because, being on the line to Herat, it would be a favourable base for operations against Russian aggression. He would leave the rest of Afghanistan as much as possible to itself.

20th.—The case for the defence in the trial of the Land Leaguers, which was opened on the 13th by Mr. Medonagh, was finished to-day in Dublin. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the proposed arbitration of the Powers in the Greek frontier question had been abandoned. An active exchange of communications between the Powers, however, continues, in order yet to try and ensure a peaceful settlement if possible. The Commons have negatived the amendments brought forward by several other Irish members, and the address in reply to the royal speech has been adopted unanimously.

21st.—Telegraphic advices from the seat of war in South America state that on the 17th instant the Chilian army occupied Lima after fighting two great and sanguinary battles with the Peruvians. The Peruvians loss in killed alone was seven thousand men. Don Nicolas de Pierola dictator of the Peruvian Republic, has fled.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the *27th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: The Phenomena of Diffraction of Light.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on *Saturday*, the *29th Inst*, at 3 P. M.
Subject: Chemical Force.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXIV.

IN our issue of the 10th instant we discussed the abbreviated procedure recommended by the Rent Commission. This procedure we fear will not make much practical difference. In the first place the Commission state that certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code will not apply to the trial of rent-suits, such as relating to discovery, inspection, interrogatories, and affidavits, security for costs, pauper suits, suits by aliens and by and against foreign and native rulers, interpleader, receiver, arbitration, agreement of parties, negociable instruments, and public charities. Many of these sections would not *ipso facto* apply, and the Commission might have spared themselves the trouble of excepting them formally. Then again there are some sections, which might well have been retained. For instance the sections relating to security for costs, arbitration, and agreement of parties ought to have been included in the abbreviated procedure. In the second place the summons is to be in all classes for the final disposal of the suit, which is ordinarily to be disposed of at the first hearing. But this provision is practically nullified by the clause for adjournment. This clause (Section 188) says:

The hearing of the suit may be adjourned to a future day to be named in the order of adjournment in the following cases, that is to say—

(1) when either party is not present in person, and his Pleader or the person mentioned in Clause (*c*) of section 172 is unable to answer a material question relating to the case, which the Court is of opinion that the party ought to answer and is likely to be able to answer, if present in person:

(2) when the Court, after proceeding as provided in Section 191, is of opinion that the parties are at issue upon some question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence:

(3) when either party for sufficient reason, which shall be recorded by the Court, requires time for the production of evidence or for any other purpose.

In case (1) the Court shall direct the party to appear on the day to which the hearing is adjourned. In case (2) the Court, shall frame an issue for trial at the adjourned hearing. In all cases the Court shall make such order as it sees fit with respect to the costs of the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Courts finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand.

Under the first clause the defendant in order to gain time may absent himself, and the case will as a matter of course be adjourned. What will be the good then of the provision that the summons is to be in all cases for the disposal of the suit? Then, again, if under Section 190 the Court shall upon the day of hearing ascertain from each party whether he admits or denies the allegations of fact and the documents of the opposite party, and shall record such admissions or denials, why should there be an adjournment to take further evidence? If this discretion be left to the Court, there will be a tendency to adjourn for the purpose of taking further evidence, and the defendant is sure to take advantage of it. The Commission justly lay great stress upon the provision of Section 190, which enjoins the record of admissions or denials at the hearing, and they remark: " We believe that this course will in very many cases considerably reduce the quantity of evidence that has to be taken, and in some cases do away with the necessity of taking evidence at all. It is too much the habit with Subordinate Judicial Officers to leave the case in the hands of the parties in its earlier stages, rousing their own attention fully only when they come to write their judgment. Facts and documents, which would be readily admitted at the first appearance before the Court, thus come to be strenuously denied, when the parties understand their bearing, are excited by the contest, advised by unscrupulous mukhtars and eager for victory regardless of the means by which it is obtained. The proceedings are thus prolonged and the time of the Court wasted in taking evidence, which ought to have been unnecessary." Quite true, but the discretion given in Section 188 to adjourn for further evidence will nullify Section 190. For our part we think the defendant ought to be called upon in answering the plaint to state whether he admits or denies the allegations of the plaintiff and what evidence and documents he relies upon. He should not be allowed to call in further evidence at a subsequent stage. Once a loophole is given to him, the suit will drag its slow length along in the usual way, and the abbreviated procedure will be one merely in name. In the third place the Commission state that no written pleadings are required, save that the defendant may, if he desires, file a written statement of his defence—(section 184.) But the option given will we fear be always availed of, and the so-called abbreviated procedure will defeat its own object. If a written answer be filed the cunning and chicanery of the Muktear will come into play. The untutored mind of a ryot defendant, questioned directly by the Court, in answer to the plaint, will make admissions or denials according to the actual facts of the case, and the Court will not be in much difficulty in arriving at the real truth at once. But once the defendant is taken in hand by the Muktear, he will go through processes, which will retard, if not defeat, justice. In this respect the procedure of the Presidency Small Cause Courts ought to be extended to the trial of rent suits. The fourth point we have already noticed in discussing the second point. In the fifth place the Court is required to keep a memorandum of evidence. We think this provision may be dispensed with except in appealable cases. This course is followed by the Presidency Small Cause Courts. The sixth and seventh points call for no remark. From what we have said it will be seen that the abbreviated procedure will not materially simplify the trial of rent-suits. If the Court be so disposed, it may procrastinate as long as it likes on the plea of taking further evidence. The abbreviated procedure is not peremptory and therefore it will fail in its object.

So much for the procedure for the trial of rent suits. Then comes the question of execution of decree. At present a decree in a rent suit may be executed in the following manner, 1stly by the arrest of the defendant before or after judgment 2ndly by distraint or attachment before or after, judgment, 3rdly by the sale of goods and chattels of the defendant, and 4thly by ejectment. With regard to the first point the Commission state that they have substantially adopted the provisions of Act X. of 1859 as to the arrest of the defendant before

judgment (Sections 175 to 179); but they have not allowed such arrest in suits for arrears of the rent of a tenure, under-tenure or occupancy holding hypothecated for its own rent under the provisions of section 64. The defendant can be arrested only if resident within the district in which the Court is held, and if the Court is satisfied.(*a*) that there are *primâ facie* grounds for believing the claim to be well-founded, and (*b*) that if a summons be issued in the first instance such defendant will abscond. If an arrest be obtained on insufficient grounds, the defendant will be entitled to compensation. As regards the second point the Commission remark that they have extended to Rent Suits the provisions of *The Code of Civil Procedure* as to attachment before judgment. This attachment will in certain cases take the place of distraint. The Commission tack on this ryder on the subject. They state: "We have provided, however, that in suits for arrears of the rent of a tenure, undertenure or occupancy holding hypothecated for its own rent, there shall be no attachment before judgment, unless the plaintiff can satisfy the Court that such arrears together with interest and costs, are not likely to be satisfied by the sale-proceeds of such tenure, undertenure or occupancy holdings (section 180). We have enacted that standing crops and other ungathered products, which have been so attached, may, notwithstanding such attachment, be reaped and gathered by the defendant, and stowed in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose; and, if the defendant neglects to do so, the plaintiff may cause such crops or products to be reaped or gathered and may store them in such granaries or places or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood." This attachment will, however, not at all meet the object of distraint. As to the sale of chattels or moveables the Commission observe: "The result of extending Section 266 of *The Code of Civil Procedure* to Rent Suits is that the following movables cannot be taken in execution:—(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children; (*b*) implements of husbandry and such cattle as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist; (*c*) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists. It may be observed that these are not exempted from attachment in execution under the provisions of Act X of 1859, so that in those districts in which this Act is in force, judgment-debtors under decrees for rent are placed at a considerable disadvantage in this respect." Eviction is abolished, and the sale of the occupancy tenure is authorised. Sir Barnes Peacock once remarked that the difficulty of the judgment-creditor begins when the decree is given, but this difficulty of the rent-receiver is not removed by the Bill of the Rent Commission.

BENGAL IN 1879-80.

THIS is the season for the publication of administration reports. One by one the provincial reports are coming in. The Bengal report has lost the attraction, which it acquired under Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple. Then it was not a dry narrative of facts, but a series of political essays. Sir George Campbell was not content with a bare statement of facts. He delighted in discussing the principles of his measures and policy, in disseminating his ideas of men and things, and comparing the past with the present, and picturing his own view of the future. Sir Rirchard Temple, though not so fertile, was not the less enthusiastic in this line. Sir Ashley Eden is, however, made of a different mould. He does not seek to conceal the real character of a measure by a multitude of words, or raise hopes or fears by superfluous writing. He holds that an administration report should be a bare record of facts, and not a vehicle of political philosophy or speculation. His reports are therefore not so attractive as those of his predecessors used to be. In this we must confess Sir Ashley Eden does injustice to himself. The ordinary reader does not like to wade through a mass of facts and figures, and his work is not therefore appreciated. But we are not prepared to say that the principle on which he acts is not right.

The report before us shews hard, steady, solid work in every branch of administration. For half the year Sir Ashley Eden was absent from the helm of the Government, being called away to preside over the Army Commission at Simla, and during his absence Sir Steuart Bayley acted. The administration of the province went on as usual. We have neither time nor space to give a full account of the details of administration given in this report, but we will notice a few salient points. Under the head of changes of administration the Report states that several important steps were taken during the year towards carrying out more fully than hitherto the policy of admitting natives of the country to the higher ranks of the public service. The Government of India deemed it desirable to formulate definite rules for the guidance of the Local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and under these persons, not natives of India, have been declared admissible to certain specified classes of appointments only, and all other appointments will in future be exclusively filled by natives. The higher grades of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services have thus been practically closed to Europeans, save in exceptional cases when the sanction of the Supreme Government is obtained to a departure from the rules. Reference is then made to an increase of 31 officers to the staff of the Subordinate Executive service, the cost of which was met by the creation of a new grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on Rs. 150 a month. We admit that considering the market value of educated labour in Bengal the reduction of the minimum pay is not quite unjustified, but we are of opinion that this measure will have a demoralizing effect. Allusion is also made to the new rules for the appointment of natives to the Convenanted Civil Service. We pass over the redistribution of the territorial limits of districts, the political relations of the Bengal Government with Native States, the surveys, settlements, management of Government and wards' estates, the course of legislation, and the Police, all which indicate active work and supervision. Regarding the working of the Arms Act the report is somewhat reticent. It simply says: "There was a great falling off in the imports of arms during the year, but there was a slight increase in the amount of gunpowder imported. The principle on which the Arms Act is worked in this province is that licenses for the possession and use of arms and ammunition should be granted as freely as possible, and that people should be encouraged to come forward to obtain them." It is, however, a questionable statement that the people were *encouraged* to take out licenses. On the contrary complaints reached us from many quarters that impediment was thrown in their way. But we believe the new instructions have facilitated the issue of licenses. It is stated that "all landholders and municipal commissioners of approved loyalty and good position in Lower Bengal have been exempted from the prohibitions in the Act against going armed and possessing arms without a license, and spears of all kinds have throughout the Lower Provinces been excluded from the operation of the Act." Coming to Jails we notice that there was great mortality during the year. Although the average daily jail population was below that in 10 out of the previous 16 years, the average number of prisoners in hospital was higher than in any of the 16 years; and only in the year 1863 did the ratio of the average number of sick to the average daily population exceed that in 1879. The great sickness and mortality of the year cannot be attributed to the general state of the public health, and the chief cause, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, "appears to have been the adoption of the reduced diet-scale proposed by the Prison Conference appointed by the Supreme Government." So the blood of the unfortunate men who died victims to the craze of the Government of India rests on its head. The old scale of diet has, however, been restored by the Bengal Government. We are told that the extra allowance of food which has been given since the 1st April last, and a reduction in the hours fixed for extramural labour, have already had a most marked and beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners. The section on civil justice shews that the Civil Courts are not numerically strong enough to keep pace with the increase of litigation; no less than 50,000 suits increased during the year; the arrears of the High Court are accumulating. The Lieutenant-Governor then refers to his scheme of appellate benches, which has been disallowed by the Secretary of State. His Honor remarks: "The adoption of this scheme was last year indefinitely postponed on the ground of financial pressure, and the final orders of the Government of India and the Home Government on the application of this Government asking for a reconsideration of the measure have not yet been received." We regret much the obstructiveness of the Home Government in this matter. There is no financial pressure in Bengal, and yet this most necessary measure of judicial reform is not sanctioned. Under the head of municipal administration the Bengal Government has the usual fling at the Calcutta Municipality. The remarks of the Lieutenant Governor, we submit, are uncalled-for, and are not justified. In a recent issue we shewed that the election returns of Calcutta and Bombay shewed that the new system is much better appreciated in the former than in the latter city. As for delay in the adoption of the extension of water supply, it has been caused by the requisition of Government to include the Suburbs. The Municipal Commissioners are by no means unmindful of their duty regarding the obliteration of foul tanks and the improvement of bustees; they are doing what they can, but the Government ought to remember that Rome was not built in a day. While the Lieutenant-Governor takes credit for the relief afforded to the finances of the Municipality by the consolidation of the Government Municipal loans on reduced terms, His Honor seems to forget that a new burden has been imposed upon the Corporation by driving it to borrow from the public at higher rates of interest. His Honor ought to have remonstrated with the policy of the Government of India in this matter. The section on trade is interesting. We reproduce the following remarks on the material condition of the people:

> The material condition of the people was generally very prosperous. In parts of the Dacca division, however, which were affected by the floods there was some distress during the early part of the year. In the Orissa division the non-agricultural classes suffered from the high prices of food-grains. In Behar, where the material condition of the people has attracted much attention of late years, there are symptoms of some amelioration, and though it may be long ere the condition of the province becomes thoroughly satisfactory, forces are undoubtedly at work which must in time bring about a decided change. Education, trade, railways, and canals, are all producing their natural effects, and it is hoped that as regards the cultivating classes the labours of the rent commission will result in giving them what they most need—security of tenure and protection against undue enhancement. The great success of the Tirhoot and Gya Lines shows that what the country above all things wants is a complete system of railways. These lines are already paying a considerable net profit to Government over and above the charges for interest on the capital outlay. The manufacture of sugar is making rapid strides in Shahabad and Gya and the cultivation of the cane is much facilitated by the provision of canal water. In other parts of Behar the prices obtainable for agricultural produce of various kind have so much increased that Government has found it necessary to offer an enhanced price for crude opium throughout the province. The increase in the excise receipts is another sure proof of the augmented spending power of the people. In Bengal generally the prosperity of the peasantry is rapidly increasing. The increased consumption of piece-goods and the rise in the revenue from excise leave no doubt of this. The traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway is expanding month by month and at times during the year it was reported that the rolling-stock was unequal to the extraordinary demands made upon it for the jute traffic.

If in Bengal, as the Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks, the prosperity of the peasantry is rapidly increasing, where is the necessity of meddling with the land laws, which do not in any way hamper that prosperity? On the subject of the reduction of the cotton duties the Lieutenant-Governor makes some pertinent and just remarks, for which we regret we cannot make room. We cannot of course say that Sir John Strachey's measure has been resultless. It has produced two prominent results—it has reduced the revenue,

whilst it has encouraged fraud on the part of the manufacturer. It remains to be seen what action the new Finance Minister will take in this matter. The finances of Bengal are flourishing, but strange to say it is not permitted to spend its own surplus for its own benefit. The decentralization system has proved a sham and a mockery; Bengal is not allowed to spend its own money. The Lieutenant-Governor has matured several schemes of Railway; he has money for them, but his hands are tied. He has made a strong protest on the subject. We are glad to learn that this protest has not gone for nothing. We hear that the present Finance Minister, an honest and conscientious man, has withdrawn the embargo. The Government of Bengal will now be allowed to apply the provincial revenues to provincial works and improvement without further let or hindrance.

As might be expected the Bengal Government is not reconciled with the Vernacular Press. It says:

"Although some improvement has taken place in the style and language of the Vernacular papers since the introduction of the Vernacular Press Act, their general tone is one of opposition to Government and Government measures. They never hesitate to impute unworthy motives to Government, and are full of personalities regarding Government servants. They, however now generally prelude their remarks by expatiating on their individual loyalty and complaining of the passing of the Pres Act. The leading organs of the Native Press are naturally found in Calcutta. They are altogether wanting in originality. and habitually follow the English Press and borrow largely from it. A new feature in their columns has been the amount of attention and space devoted to matters connected with English politics. The virulence of party controversy at home, as reproduced in many organs of the English Press, has afforded much congenial matter to the Native papers in Bengal."

We do not quite understaud the Bengal Government in this matter. Does it wish that the Vernacular Press should only praise Government and Government servants? In that case the Press may as well cease to exist. The Press could not be expected to fulfil its mission, if it should constitute itself a part of Mutual Admiration Society.

Here we must conclude to-day. Although the report as we have remarked at the outset is a dry narrative of facts, we are glad to say that the facts have been given as they are without any attempt at concealment or exaggeration. Sir Ashley Eden, as the reader is aware, is an outspoken man; he says what he means and means what he says, and in this report there is abundant evidence of this manly trait in his character. On several points he has spoken out against the policy of the Government of India without fear.

MUNICIPAL OCTROI TAXATION.

THIS question has been taken up in earnest by Major Evelyn Baring. It will be in the recollection of the reader that towards the close of the Simla season of 1879 Sir John Strachey introduced a Bill to regulate the levy of town duties. We discussed the provisions of the Bill at the time and pointed out that if it should be passed into law, the octroi as a method of municipal taxation would be practically abolished. It is impossible to form an adequate conception of the mischief, which would be caused by such a measure. Major Evelyn Baring is fully alive to this, as we know from his reply to the memorial presented to him by the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce shortly before his departure from England. The Marquis of Hartington having wisely put his foot upon Sir John Strachey's Town Duties Bill, which had aimed a death-blow at municipal octroi taxation, it remains for Major Evelyn Baring to place octroi administration upon a sound and satisfactory footing.

The merits of the octroi as a method of municipal taxation in Northern and Western India cannot be overrated. In 1874 Lord Northbrook recorded his opinion that under this system "a large sum of money is raised annually without exciting opposition or discontent." Lord Lytton, too, took the same view of the case before he had proved an apt pupil in the hands of Sir John Strachey. Whatever be the theoretical objection to the octroi, it must be admitted that it is a popular method of taxation. Of course the octroi, like every human institution, is liable to abuse, and the fact is undeniable that it has been grossly abused in some instances. The proper management of the octroi attracted the attention of the Government of Sir John Lawrence as soon as Sir John Strachey became a member of it. In a Resolution issued in 1868 the Government of India wrote:—

"Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties form commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education, or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interest on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the Imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits. In all parts of India municipal taxation is largely on the increase, and there is a growing tendency to overlook, for the sake of small local improvements, the real injury that is being inflicted upon important general interests. The Government of India does not consider it necessary to recapitulate here any of the standard arguments against transit duties. Such duties have long since been condemned by universally accepted maxims of policy."

As might have been expected, the authorities of the provinces, in which the octroi forms the back-bone of municipal revenue, did not receive the Resolution of 1868 with favour; and so it did little practical good. Again, in 1871, Sir John Strachey, then a member of Lord Mayo's Government, repeated the orders of 1868, and especially laid down that "no municipality should be allowed to levy octroi on articles of through trade unless it has been certified to the satisfaction of the local Government, that adequate arrangements have been made by means of bonded ware-houses, or drawbacks, or otherwise, for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit throughout a town, or which the owners have no immediate intention of selling for local consumption." Sir John Strachey did not rest content with this. In 1877, when he had for the second time become the *de facto* Governor-General of India, he issued another circular directing local Governments and administrations to take early steps to alter octroi taxation in towns where such taxation transgressed against acknowledged principles. Sir John having failed to secure the execution of the orders of 1868, 1871, and 1877, at last determined to kill the octroi by one blow, and accordingly framed his Town Duties Bill to which we have alluded above. This Bill was circulated for the opinion of Local Governments and administrations. After considering the replies received from them, the Government of India has recorded a Resolution on the subject. This Resolution says in plain terms that the Supreme Government has in no way receded from its declared policy with regard to town duties; and that before proceeding further with the proposed legislation it has been thought desirable to make another effort to secure the objects in view by executive direction.

We need scarcely tell the reader that the objects are "that town duties in municipalities should not be allowed to degenerate into transit duties or to operate in restraint of trade, or to affect injuriously imperial sources of revenue." In other words, octroi duties "should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns." Now, the question is how can these objects be attained? The Government of India admits that it is full of difficulties. Considering that the abolition of the octroi as a method of municipal taxation would lead to the substitution of unpopular and irritating direct taxation we are of opinion that every possible effort should be made to maintain it. The Government of India observes:—

At present the only available standard of reference for testing the average consumption of the various octroi-paying articles per head of the population within municipal limits is that framed some years ago by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It has been objected that any conclusions obtained from the employment of such a test as this must be fallacious, because the estimated consumption, as deduced from applying the standard rates to the registered town population, takes no account of the average consumption of the rural population in the neighbourhood of municipalities, who make purchases in the municipal market, and who may fairly be called upon to contribute to the cost of the municipal institutions by which they benefit; or of the fluctuating population which swells the returns of many towns on the occasion of fairs and religious gatherings. These objections are not without force, but allowance can always be made for such exceptional circumstances, and the Governor-General in Council believes that the standard of average consumption framed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces (which is given in the margin) is sufficiently accurate for purposes of general comparison. Hereafter, it will be for each Local Government and Administration to compute standards suitable to the particular circumstances of the towns under its administration in which octroi is levied, and to satisfy itself that no departure is made from these standards without good and sufficient reason. With these remarks the Governor-General in Council proceeds to notice the most prominent of the cases in which from the municipal reports last received, there is reason to fear that the town duties are operating as transit duties. For the purpose of this computation, reference will be made only to those dutiable articles which enter more largely into the general trade of the country, *viz.*, grains, sugar, piece-goods, and metals.

CLASS.	
I.	Grain, 7 maunds, per head per annum. Refined sugar, from 5 to 6 seers, per head per annum. Unrefined sugar, 15 seers, per head per annum. Ghi, from 3 to 4 seers, per head per annum.
III.	Oil and oil-seeds, 4½ seers of oil, per head per annum.
V.	Drugs, gums, and spices, from Re, 1 to Re. 1-4 per head per annum.
VI.	Tobacco, 4 seers, per head per annum.
VII.	Cloth, from Rs. 4 to 6 per head per annum.
VIII.	Metals, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per head per annum.

It will be seen that the standard of average consumption of the taxable articles framed by the Government of Sir William Muir a few years ago which has been accepted by the Government of India in the Resolution under notice, is sufficiently accurate for purposes of general comparison. We think, however, that this scale should be carefully revised as it seems to us to be rather low, especially as regards grain, sugar and ghi. Again the Government of India ought to give proper weight to the objections, which have been advanced against the employment of this test. Sufficient allowance should be made for the consumption of the rural population in the neighbourhood of municipalities, who make purchases in the municipal market as well as for the fluctuating population of municipal towns. These two kinds of population are, in the case of many towns, very large. Indeed, the rural population of the neighbouring villages and the fluctuating population of the town taken together will be found, in some cases, to exceed the registered town population. The Government of India, after an elaborate review of local statistics, remarks that many municipalities have taxed more than the double amount allowable under the scale framed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces; but we must not forget that the fluctuating population of some towns comes up to the number of their fixed population. We believe no adequate attempts have yet been made to ascertain accurately the fluctuating population of the municipal towns in those parts of the country in which the octroi is in force.

The Government of India directs that suitable arrangements must be made, either by means of bonded ware-houses or of refunds to confine the town duties within their proper limits as a tax on local consumption. It says:

The Governor-General in Council has no desire to render obligatory on all municipalities the establishment and maintenance of bonded warehouses, Such warehouses are probably unsuited for petty municipalities where there is little, if any, through-trade; but there must be many large centres of trade where it will be desirable, and possibly indispensable, to establish them in such form as may be considered suitable, and within or without municipal limits at the discretion of the Local Government. If bonded warehouses should be considered unnecessary in any particular municipality, it will be all the more important to see that a proper system is introduced for the refund of octroi on articles in transit through the town. The period within which refunds should be claimable, the minimum quantity or value of the articles exported on which refunds should be allowed, and the nature of the proof to be required that duty has been orig nally paid on importation, are matters of detail which can be settled according to the discretion of the Local Government. But nothing should be left undone to render the system as simple as possible, and to provide every practicable facility for the grant of refunds to *bona fide* exporters.

We have no doubt that bonded ware-houses and refunds, if properly worked, will, to a great extent, protect through-trade. It is generally asserted that bonded ware-houses are unsuited to the mercantile habits of the native communi-

ty. We fear the system has not been tried in the way it should have been. A fair trial should be given to it before it is pronounced a failure. The natives of India naturally took upon every innovation with great dislike and mistrust; but when its usefulness is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, they take to it readily, and even if bonded ware-houses be found to be unsuitable to the country, there should be no difficulty in attaining the object which the Government of India has in view by a properly worked system of refunds. The Supreme Government rightly insists upon the adoption of such a system. If every practicable facility for grant of refunds were given to exporters as desired by the Government of India, town duties would be confined within their proper limits as a tax on local consumption. But the subordinate municipal servants in this country are as corrupt as petty Government officials; and here lies the main difficulty of working a system of refunds properly. We must, frankly however, express our opinion that do whatever the Government may the octroi cannot be *wholly* prevented from degenerating into transit duties. The theoretical objections against it cannot be entirely removed. It is almost impossible to restrict the octroi to articles actually consumed in the towns. If town duties are transit duties so are tolls, which equally operate in restraint of trade. The real question to be considered, is not whether it is possible to prevent the octroi from going beyond its legitimate scope, but whether even when it does degenerate into transit duties, it is not a far less evil than a system of direct taxation which in the event of its abolition must be substituted in lieu of it, would be. The subject should be dealt with from this point of view.

EDUCATION IN THE N. W. P. AND OUDH.

EDUCATION made little progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1879; and the reason is explained by Mr. Ralph Griffith in his report for that year just published. He says:—"The malarial fever which, during the autumn and winter months, prevailed with more or less intensity in nearly all the districts of these provinces, has very seriously affected the progress of public instruction. Middle and Lower schools have suffered most severely, and scarcely a school or College has altogether escaped the affliction. Many teachers and many thousands of pupils died. Many schools were deserted and closed. Some were kept open under difficulties, with a reduced number of teachers and mere skeletons of classes. In every school, from death and illness, the numbers on the roll and the daily attendance diminished. Study was almost universally interrupted. Many of the candidates for the various examinations were too much enfeebled to present themselves, and many of those who appeared were unable to do themselves justice. The gloom of this unexpected affliction must overshadow the whole of my report." The total number of schools fell off from 7,009 to 6,810; and in the attendance of pupils there was a deplorable decrease. The total number attending colleges and schools recognized by the Educational Department was on the 31st of March last 222,117 as compared with 242,580 on the corresponding day of the preceding year. There was thus a total decrease in attendance of 20,463 pupils. This decrease is observable in all classes of schools. In the Muir Central College, which is the Presidency College of the North-Western Provinces the numbers on the 1st of April last were 59 against 77 on the same day in the preceding year. This falling-off, amounting to one-fourth of the total, is, as the Principal pertinently observes, serious. In the Agra and Benares Colleges, too, the number of students decreased. Now, if this decrease in the number of the students receiving higher education had been solely or even primarily due to the fever epidemic which prevailed throughout the North-Western Provinces during the latter part of 1879, the matter would need not have caused any anxiety. But the truth is, that the numbers in the North-West Colleges have been steadily diminishing, and cannot under the existing state of things be expected to increase. Mr. Deighton, the able Principal of the Agra College, speaks of that institution in a despondent tone. He says distinctly that he does not "see much reason to hope for any large increase in our College rolls, for many years to come at all events. The tendency is perhaps the other way." Mr. Harrison, Principal of the Muir Central College, admits that the falling-off in the numbers in that institution overthrows not only his earlier anticipations formed when the College was first established, but his very reasonable conclusions expressed in his report for 1878. The Government orders on the Director's Report contain the following observations on this point:—"His Honor has observed with regret the continuous falling-off in attendance in the Muir College, though Mr. Harrison and his staff have worked zealously and well. This is attributed partly to the results of the Calcutta University Entrance Examination as affecting the eligibility for scholarships, and partly to the want of a proper boarding-house, which presses especially hardly on students coming to Allahabad where house-rent is a serious item. The want of a proper boarding-house at the Muir College is a deficiency which should be remedied at an early date; * * * Mr. Deighton explains succinctly the causes that operate to prevent increase of numbers at the Agra College: the rival institution of Aligurh and Allahabad draw away many who would otherwise resort to Agra. Both he and Mr. Thompson have done very excellent work. But should numbers further decline, it deserves consideration whether the Government College might not with advantage be abolished, giving way to other aided institutions in the neighbourhood."

So another Government College in the North-Western Provinces—the Agra College—is doomed. Sir George Couper began his administration of those Provinces by abolishing the Barielly College and in *all probability* he will end it by closing the Agra College. It is strange that the authorities in the Upper Provinces do not care to enquire why higher education is not in request among the people in that part of the country. They are not disposed to go to the very root of the matter. So long as the disease from which a patient suffering is not correctly diagnosed it is impossible to apply proper remedy. As in the case of the Deccan ryots and the Jhansi zemindars, so in the matter of higher education in the Upper Provinces, the Government would not recognize the true cause of the evil. It would prescribe palliation, which cannot effect a radical cure. That the want of a proper boarding-house at the Muir Central College has something to do with the falling off in the number of students may be conceded. But this cause cannot wholly account for the diminution that has been continuously going on. The system of scholarships is certainly responsible to a certain extent for the small number of students in the North-West Colleges. Under the present rules only those, who pass the University Examination in the first division, receive scholarships. Mr. Griffith observes:—"The restriction of F. A. and B. A. scholarships to students, who pass in the first division must for some time to come keep down the diminishing number of our College students and after careful consideration of the results of this restriction, I am not sure that the step, though theoretically right, was not practically premature. I am inclined to wish that this office were allowed the discretionary power of relaxing the present rule in favour of promising students, recommended for the indulgence by the principals or head-masters of their Colleges or schools, who have failed by a few marks to attain the prescribed standard. In the past year only 17 of the 24 F. A. scholarships were awarded, and only 5 native students from the schools of the united provinces in this disastrous year passed the Entrance Examination in the 1st division. There can be no doubt that under the present system many of the most promising students are prevented from prosecuting their studies. An excellent instance of this is quoted by Mr. Nesfield, Inspector of the Oudh Division. The reader will recollect that Lala Sitaram of the Canning College, Lucknow, headed the B. A. list of his year among all candidates from all the Colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University; but this young man had passed the Entrance Examination in the second division. The total sum allotted for scholarships in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh containing a population of more than 40 millions is only Rs. 16,752. But before the amalgamation of Oudh, the scholarship system of the smaller province alone cost Rs. 10,827 annually. This needs no comment. Mr. Nesfield points out that the Oudh Zila schools have deteriorated since the change in the scholarship system. The restriction of College scholarships to those who pass the Entrance or the First Arts examinations in the first division is exceedingly unwise. Scholarships should be awarded to those who stand highest in the class list, whether they have passed in the first, second or third division. That would be reasonable. Again, the number of scholarships in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be increased. But it should be borne in mind that though a revision of the scholarship system in the manner indicated would lead to some increase in the number of students in the North-Western and Oudh Colleges, it could not create a demand for high education. We have over and over again shown in these columns that superior instruction will not be in request among our countrymen in the Upper Provinces so long as the subordinate judicial and executive services are not recruited from among well educated men, as is done in Bengal. As things at present stand, the best-paid appointments held by graduates in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are those in the Educational Department. A school-master, it is well known, is at a discount in Eastern countries. The oriental licks the hand that can smite him. The school-master has no influence over his countrymen in Upper India, and he is more an object of pity than of envy. Though he may receive a salary of Rs. 500 a month, he has not even a tithe of the status or influence of the tahsilder on Rs. 150. So long as graduates are not appointed to offices in the subordinate judicial and executive services, the people of the Upper Provinces, we repeat, will not see the advantage of giving higher education to their young hopefuls. "No one," we read in the Government orders on the Director's Report, "is more desirous than Sir George Couper of fostering the higher education *where the people want it*; but the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not desire to conceal his predilection for a wider diffusion of vernacular education such as will prove of practical utility to the community generally." If Sir George Couper is really desirous of fostering higher education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, let him act up to our suggestion and throw open to graduates the subordinate judicial and executive services, which are at present a monopoly of uneducated men, who have breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for years. If those services are recruited in the manner in which it is done in Bengal, the people of UpperIndia*will want higher education.*We are assure of this as of our own existedce The schools for secondary education in the United Provinces are divided into two classes—high and middle. High schools prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination and the middle schools for the middle class Anglo-Vernacular Examination. The Government high schools sent up 200 candidates for the Entrance Examination during the year under report, of whom 3 passed in the first division, 40 in the second, and 43 in the third. From aided schools 135 candidates went up, of whom 2 passed in the first division, 24 in the second and 26 in the third in the middle class Anglo-Vernacular Examination. The Oudh Anglo-Vernacular schools did very poorly. Of the 16 schools which sent up candidates, only 6 passed any pupils; and the total passed percentage was but 14 against 43 in the North-Western Provinces. During the year under report there were 4,745 primary schools in the North-Western Provinces and 1,356 in Oudh with 159,031 and 51,918 pupils respectively. Sir George Couper believes that primary instruction is in a satisfactory state both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Primary education in those provinces is mainly given in the Halkabandi schools. The real character of these schools and the nature of the instruction

given therein were clearly shewn in Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee's excellent report on the subject.

ANARCHY IN IRELAND.

THE state of things in Ireland is alarming. The Government has practically lost all control over it. The Land League has displaced law and authority. The *Times'* Special Correspondent writes: "The wave of agitation sweeps with greater force through the provinces, and although it has met with a check in Ulster no one can tell how long the barriers which the loyal feeling and honesty of Ulster now present will be able to withstand its repeated shocks. In the central and southern countries no attempt is any longer made to refuse the demands of the Land League. The people whose political convictions and moral principles are most strongly opposed to it feel themselves powerless to resist it, and they surrender their wills to its dictation, and lament the hard necessity which constrains them. Having waited in vain for the intervention of a strong and resolute Government to deliver them, they see that they have no choice but to enrol their names and give their money to the recruiting sergeant and the tax-collector of the ruling power." Again: "The very essence of the agitation is coercion. It is the cardinal principle and mainspring of Mr. Parnell's policy. "Compel" is his favourite watchword. He has preached compulsion and practised it in and out of Parliament. He scorns to plead or argue; he commands and he insists." The *Times* itself remarks: "Law-abiding citizens have to submit to a terrorism which not only defies but supplants law, and, after looking long and anxiously for the help of the Government, they have at length begun to resign all hope, and no longer venture by word or deed to resist the dictation of the Land League and its agents. It is not alone landlords and tenants who have been thus subjugated, but men of business and professional persons, and even powerful commercial firms and joint-stock associations. The railway and steamship companies do not dare to incur the displeasure of the Land League, which they believe may be followed by terrible consequences, and against which the law is apparently powerless to afford either direct or indirect protection. When an individual or an institution obnoxious to the League is punished either by the destruction of property or by "Boycotting," the natural impulse of the injured is to seek redress and aid from the magistrates and the police. But the cases in which the police are able to arrest and the magistrates are able to commit the guilty seem to be becoming every day rarer, and even when a trial is by any chance secured the witnesses are afraid to speak the truth in open court and the jurors are afraid to convict. The whole scheme of agitation is founded upon intimidation. The organizers of the terror have now shown that they can execute their menaces when they please, and that they are practically secure of impunity. Their law is the law which is asserted and which prevails." Thus anarchy prevails in Ireland. It is impossible to say where it will end. The Government, it seems, has at last awakened to the emergency of the occasion. The *Times* says, "Mr. Forster must know that the country will sustain him with any force he may demand and in any responsibility he may take upon himself for an object so vital as the defence of the common rights of civilized society against anarchical terrorism."

The atrocities committed by the lawless Irish are simply disgraceful. The reader has heard of "Boycotting." Here is an account of it given by Mr. Boycott himself in a letter to the Premier. He writes:

About 30 years ago I settled in the West of Ireland, relying upon the assurances which were then held out to all English settlers that the land laws were simplified, and that capital might be safely invested in that country.

For many years I lived in the island of Achill, and after a long struggle against adverse circumstances my means improved, and, for that district, I became a prosperous man. Family circumstances placed me subsequently in possession of further capital, and I took a 31 years' lease of a farm at Lough Mask, in county Mayo, under Lord Erne. Subsequently I became agent for his lordship and a few other proprietors, and laid out the whole of my capital (amounting to £6,000) on permanently improving and stocking my land.

In the course of my duties as agent to Lord Erne, I was compelled to serve ejectment notices on some tenants, who could, but would not, pay their rents—and for this act I was denounced by the Land League, my farm servants were terrorized into quitting my employment, and my own life was only protected by the presence of armed policemen.

It will be unnecessary for me to do more than refer to subsequent occurrences. You are, doubtless, Sir, aware that the Government despatched into Mayo a large force of soldiers and police to protect 50 labourers from the North of Ireland, who voluntarily saved a portion of my crops. My object is to state to you my present condition.

When the military were withdrawn I was compelled to leave with them. Had I not done so, my life would not have been safe for an hour; and so great is the power of the Land League that even in Dublin the landlord of the hotel where I stopped declined to allow me to remain more than 24 hours in the house, as he was threatened if he ventured to harbour me.

Under such circumstances, it follows that my property in Mayo is rendered utterly valueless to me. I left a caretaker on the place, but know nothing of what has since occurred. My house is full of furniture, which I cannot remove; my sheep and cattle are insufficiently tended on two of the farms, and on the others have been driven away, and the land is lying waste. Before I left, hardly a night passed without some injury being down—walls were thrown down, gates had their locks broken, and every other havoc was done which the people could commit. I learn, also, from the public prints that the hay has been carried away and made use of by those who stole it since I left my house.

The circumstances which compelled me to leave Mayo prevent my return. There is an absolute absence of law there; and if I ventured back it would be to find the same system which drove me out still in force, and I should be unable to pursue my business or protect my property.

Such is a plain statement of the facts, and I venture to think they entitle me to assistance at the hands of Her Majesty's Government. I have been prevented from pursuing my business peaceably; where my property has not been stolen it has been maliciously wasted, and my life has been in hourly peril for many months. At length, in defiance of all law and order, I have been driven from my house, and, having done no evil, find myself a ruined man because the law, as administered, has not protected me.

We will give a few more facts:

Some corn-stacks, the property of two farmers on the Island of Achill, named O'Donnell and Masterson, were maliciously torn down and scattered on Friday night. The cause alleged for the outrage is that they were suspected of having paid their rents. Hostility to bailiffs is on the increase. A respectable shopkeeper in Mohil, county Leitrim, has had to dismiss one of his assistants because his brother is a bailiff. Many landlords and agents have within the last few days agreed to accept Griffith's valuation and give receipts in full. One of the most notable instances was that of the agent of Mr. Smith Barry, in the county Louth, who met the tenants and the priest in Drogheda on Friday, and after some parley, and an attempt to except some large farmers, which the rest refused to allow, he surrendered absolutely, and gave them all they demanded. It is boasted that one of the tenants had £200 less to pay and that the whole difference in the rental will be £2,000 Many of the landowners and agents, however, have held, out against what they regard as an unjust demand. That the effect of the present state of the country is to lower the moral tone of the peasantry and inspire fear is shown in a more prominent form by a tenant in the county Louth who writes to a Newry paper to contradict a report that he had paid his rent. An example of the tyranny practised upon the working classes and the poor is afforded in the case of a man who earned his livelihood by selling firewood and was in the habit of getting chips from the demesne of the Earl of Shannon at Castle Martyr. A notice was recently inserted in a local paper warning persons against taking any timber from the demesne. This poor man disregarded the notice, and a few nights ago a shed in which he kept his stock of wood and cart was burnt down. He had been previously locked up in his house to prevent his putting out the fire or saving any portion of his little property. A timber dealer in the same neighbourhood, who kept a number of men employed in chopping the wood, observing the notices, felt obliged to discontinue the work and dismiss his men.

A landowner in the county Carlow, who two years ago divided a farm, giving 60 acres to a tenant under lease, has written to the Chief Secretary, enclosing a letter from a tenant who, with others, was "Boycotted" in Tipperary, a bellman having been sent through the town to warn people against buying from him. He was hooted and hunted through the town, and had to take refuge from the violence of the mob, because he was about to pay his half-year's rent. The other tenants were also afraid to pay.

At the Cork Assizes, to-day, five men were placed on their trial for participation in what was known as the Moybella outrage. A tenant named M'Namara had been evicted from a farm at Moybella, near Listowel, in the county Kerry. The owner of the farm was Michael Horgan, and he placed in possession of the vacant farm two of his brothers, one of whom had a large family. This occurred about the 22nd of June last. Less than a week afterwards an armed band visited the house in the middle of the night, and, after forcing in the windows and the doors, fired into it. Some resistance was offered by the Horgans, who, having anticipated an attack, had made some preparations to defend their property. The attacking force proved too strong, and, entering the house, seized the brothers Horgan and treated them in a very savage manner. John Horgan received six wounds in the head, one, three inches long, being inflicted by an instrument called a slasher. His body too, was covered with contusions. The brother, in addition to receiving numerous cuts and bruises, was stabbed in the thumb with a pitchfork. The unfortunate men were subjected to indignities and compelled to kneel down and swear that they would never go back in to possession. According to the evidence of John Horgan, only two of the party were disguised, and he had a full opportunity of seeing those who were not before he was blindfolded, as it was a clear moonlight night. He identified the prisoners, and said there were several strangers there who called themselves Tipperary men. The evicted tenant was put into possession, but was subsequently dispossessed by the Horgans by force. Horgan's brother, who was suffering from inflammation of the eyes at the time of the occurrence, was unable to give any assistance as regards the identification of the prisoners. For the defence, several witnesses were called who proved an *alibi* with respect to each of the prisoners. The jury acquitted all, and in the cases of seven other prisoners who were charged with participation in the same crime, the Crown counsel intimated that as the jury had not thought there was sufficient evidence of identification, they would not proceed against them at present.

We have not space for more facts. Outrages of this kind seem to be the order of the day and the executive seem to be paralyzed. The agitation in Ireland is no longer constitutional. It is now subversive of all law and order. We must confess that it is the leaders who are at the bottom of the mischief, the masses are being simply dragged into it. A few signal examples of the former will we hope quiet the latter.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE ARE glad to observe that the Viceroy is steadily gaining strength. His Lordship presided at last Friday's sitting of the Legislative Council.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Emigration Commission have concluded their labours, and sent in their report to Government. They have also submitted a draft bill on the subject.

THE NEW Session of the Science Association commences next Thursday. We are sorry to learn that Dr. Sircar has been ailing for some time past and has consequently left the town for a change. In his absence Father Lafont and Babu Taraprossunno Roy have offered to carry on the lectures.

IF THE *Times'* statement be correct that five millions will be given by England as her contribution towards the Affghan War expenses, the coming budget we fear will not materially benefit by it. We believe the Government of India has already eaten the cake. The Beaconsfield ministry had advanced two millions in 1879, and last year the Secretary of State for India reduced his drawings by two millions. Thus four millions have already been received by the Government of India from England on account of Affghan War expenses. One million will remain, and it will not we fear go far in meeting our deficit. We fear a loan must be raised to meet the Affghan War expenses.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN is a strong man, and if he will lend his strength to the repeal of that demoralizing and oppressive law, the Contagious Diseases Act, he will remove a great legislative scandal. Every now and then cases crop up illustrative of the oppressive working of the Contagious Diseases Act. A scandalous case was tried the other day by Mr. B. L. Gupta, in which gross oppression was committed by the Police. It is not always easy to prove a case against the Police, but in this instance the charges were brought home to the accused. Mr. Gupta after a very full and patient investigation has convicted the Police and fined the men as follows: Dhunput Panday Rs. 50, Probhu Sing Rs. 25, and Rajnarain Sen, the Inspector Rs. 200. We hope due notice will be taken of the conduct of these men departmentally. But the punishment of men, who may be guilty of abuse of power, will not remove the temptation to such abuse. Besides, what we seriously object to is the immoral tendency of the law. Indian women of easy virtue are not lost to all modesty and shame, but this Act tends to destroy both. We believe all officers, who have any thing to do with this dirty law, hate it, and yet they must administer it. Why should not the clergy and the community at large combine and make a petition to the Legislative Council for the repeal of the Act?

WE ARE glad to notice that the Metropolitan Institution, the only independent College under exclusive native management, has come out with flying colors at the last University Examinations. It takes the second rank in the First Arts Examination, the Presidency College as usual maintaining its pre-eminence. Forty-eight students of the Metropolitan Institution

have successfully passed the Little-go, 4 in the first, 19 in the second, and 25 in the third division. With the exception of the Presidency College no other College has passed so many candidates as the Metropolitan Institution in the first division. With regard to matriculation the Metropolitan Institution labored under a great disadvantage. In the Metropolitan Institution discipline is rigorously enforced, and in the latter part of August 1879 the boys of the second class were expelled *en masse* for breach of discipline. Most of these boys were admitted to the City School. In 1880 the first class of the Metropolitan Institution, school department, was formed for the most part of plucked students of previous years. It was not, therefore, expected that the Metropolitan Institution would do well at the last Entrance Examination, but we have been agreeably disappointed. No less than 23 students have successfully passed the Entrance Examination, viz. 4 in the first, 10 in the second, and 9 in the third division. The City School, which obtained the bulk of the expelled students of the Metropolitan Institution, has as might well be expected largely benefited. It has passed 24 students.

THE RENT BILL agitation we are glad to observe is going on. The British Indian Association we learn have invited a Conference of the landed classes on the subject to be held at the Hall of the Association on the 16th February next. Zemindars and others interested in land are invited to be present either in person or by a delegate or agent. A movement we are also glad to observe has been set on foot by some educated native gentlemen of Calcutta to get up ryot meetings in the Mofasil. As in the Indigo agitation of 1860 Nuddea was the scene of battle, so that district has been selected as the scene of action in connection with the Rent Bill agitation amongst the peasantry. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see intelligent opinions from the ryot class on the Rent Bill, but we hope it will be borne in mind that it is not the zemindars alone, who are rent receivers. The whole body of middlemen and jotedars and even occupancy ryots are also rent-receivers, for all these men let their lands to actual cultivators, and will be equally affected with the zemindars by the new Bill in the realization of rent.

WE HAVE received a copy of the prospectus of the Calcutta Tramway Company. The project was originally started by Messrs. Parrish and Co., who have made it over to a Joint Stock Company. The contractors have offered for sale 5000 shares at £10 each, upon which £3 per share has been already paid, reserving 10,000 shares in their own hands, making the total of the present issue 15,000 shares. The capital of the Company is £350,000 in 35,000 shares of £10 each. The Directors are Messrs. J. R. Bullen-Smith C. S. I., Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mr. Charles Sanderson, Mr. W. L. Watson, and Mr. M. M. Moore. The working expenses are estimated at 65 per cent. of the gross receipts; thus the gross revenue is estimated at £102,000, the working expenses 65 per cent. at £66,300, leaving an estimated net profit of £35,700 or more than sufficient to cover a dividend of ten per cent. upon the total capital. The shares are already at a premium, being quoted at Rs. 121.

WE HOPE the rumour is not true that Mr. Horace Cockerell is not likely or for the matter of that no Bengal Civilian is likely to be appointed to act as Chief Commissioner of Assam in succession to Sir Steuart Bayley. Mr. Cockerell is an officer of great experience and administrative capacity, and has the primary requisite of a governor, we mean sympathy with the people. He has served as Commissioner in no less than three Divisions, and has thus acquired a thorough knowledge of administrative work. From the Bengal Secretariat Sir Ashley Eden became Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and Sir Steuart Bayley, after serving for a few months as Private Secretary to the late Viceroy, became Chief Commissioner of Assam. As Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government Mr. Cockerell has fairly established his claim to the promotion. If the other rumour be true that no Bengal Civilian will be appointed to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, a grievous injustice will be done to the Bengal Civil Service. At present the Bengal Civilians are in the shade. They have no representative in the Indian Secretariats except Mr. Chapman. All the other Chief and Under-Secretaries belong to the North-West Civil Service. Even in Assam, which is allied to Bengal, the higher appointments are one by one being given away to North West Civilians. No less than three high appointments in the Assam Commission have been of late bestowed upon North West men. And all miscellaneous appointments of a substantial nature in the gift of the Government of India are given to them. The surroundings of the Viceroy being for the most part of the North West leaven, the loaves and fishes of the state naturally fall into the mouths of the North West men. If this policy goes on, few able men, who will enter the Covenanted Service, will select Bengal as a field for their career, and the interests of the Bengal Provinces, though the richest and the most important, will necessarily suffer. We hope Mr. Rivers Thompson, who is the only representative of Bengal in the Supreme Council, will protect the interests of the Bengal Service. We also earnestly hope that Lord Ripon, who is unattached to particular interests, will see the justice of dividing equally the patronage of the Government of India between the Bengal and North West Civilians.

WE THINK the Government and the public have no idea of the metal of which Mr. Mosley the officiating Magistrate of Moorshedabad is made, nor do they know a tithe of his high-handed proceedings as a District Magistrate. We will mention one or two cases which have been brought to our notice. Some months ago Mr. Mosley and the District Superintendent of Police with some European ladies and gentlemen were playing badminton in the square of the Berhampore cantonment, which is surrounded on four sides by public roads. On one of these roads at the time was riding a lad of about 12 or 13 years old named Nityechurn Sen, the minor son of the late Babu Bissumbhur Sen, a highly respectable zemindar. The boy perhaps did not know that when in sight of the dignitaries of the station he ought to have alighted and paid due homage before proceeding on in his journey. So he went on without doing homage. Mr. Reily, the District Superintendent, who was present on the spot, on observing the youth, exclaimed, "Is'nt that cheeky?" and immediately sent two Police constables in pursuit of the lad who with his poney was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He was kept standing for some time and then sent to the nearest Police station on a charge of furious riding. At the thanna he was released on bail or recognizance. The case came on for hearing the next day before the Joint-Magistrate, who discharged the accused with an order, "warned and discharged." This order did not seem to please the District Superintendent, who brought the matter to the Magistrate's notice. The Joint Magistrate on this received a message conveying Mr. Mosley's displeasure. A week after a fresh summons was issued to the lad Nityechurn and at the second trial the first order was cancelled and the boy was fined one rupee. The friends of the boy were deterred from taking measures against this illegal proceeding by a not unnatural fear of further unpleasant consequences. The result is that the people are so much frightened that they dare not pass the roads on the four sides of the cantonment compound. Another case mentioned to us is the illegal application of the road cess fund. Last year when Mr. Mosley was out on tour he caused temporary roads to be made over ryots' fields at the expense of the Road Cess Committee in order to afford smooth passage to his tom-tom. This entailed an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 on the fund, which caused the village roads to be neglected during the year. In the disposal of license tax cases Mr. Mosley's proceedings are much complained of. We give the facts as we have received them.

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur on his election as a member of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts, London. The Council of the Society have spontaneously offered him this honor. The Secretary writes: "The Council consider you likely to be a useful and valuable member, and will therefore be most happy to receive you. As there is only a limited number of Fellowships I shall be glad of your early reply." Rai Kanyelal Dey Bahadur well deserves this honor.

A CURIOUS CASE has been brought to our notice. We have not space for full particulars of the case, but we find that while the Deputy Magistrate, who judicially tried it, the district Magistrate, and the Inspector of schools, hold Babu Mudhu Sudun Sircar, late sub-inspector of schools, Dhuckhin Shabazpore, in the district of Backergunj to be innocent, the Director of Public Instruction, believing the Deputy Inspector, has dismissed the sub-inspector on a charge of "having deliberately made a false statement in a judicial enquiry with the object of injuring the Deputy Inspector." This opinion is broached by the Director in the face of the judicial finding of the Deputy Magistrate, who considers the conduct of the Sub-inspector to be "throughout frank and unevasive." The matter we believe has been now laid before the Lieutenant Governor, and we have no doubt that full justice will be done to the aggrieved.

THE PRESIDENTIAL address of the Chamber of Commerce is gaining political importance. Mr. Yule imparted a new impulse to it, which we are glad to observe his successors have taken up. There were several important points touched upon by Mr. Crum in his last address to the Chamber. By far the most important question raised was that of the cotton duties. Mr. Crum said, "this Chamber has always been opposed to any premature or partial abolition of the duties, knowing full well that, however desirable on broad principles, any such movement might be in itself, it would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation in some form or other, which would press more heavily on the people and be productive of greater irritation and discontent, and therefore the true interests of India required a postponement of any immediate legislation such as has taken place." But the reduction of the duties being a *fait accompli* Mr. Crum does not think that it would be wise to restore the old duties. He says, "if the opinion recently expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor, that the present system is one which it is practically impossible to work with fairness, be admitted, then it seems to me that the Government will be forced either to abolish the duties wholly or to extend the exemption further than it now goes. The first of these alternatives would probably receive the greatest support, but even admitting that it would be a more equitable course to adopt than that of the exemption only of grey goods and grey yarns, I cannot see that the Government is called upon at present to take a step, involving such an important further loss of revenue as the freedom from duty of all other cloths would necessitate." But how can the *statu quo* be maintained without injury to the interests of the revenue, and without keeping the door to fraud open. Mr. Crum dwelt upon Port charges, and his remarks were perfectly fair and just. The views which he expressed on the subject of the salt duty were also sound. We do not think it would be wise to lower the salt duty in Bengal.

WE CONGRATULATE the authorities of the City School in this town on its developement into a full-blown College, though it has been scarcely three years in existence. We invite attention to an advertizement in another column, announcing this pleasing fact. This will be the second College in Calcutta under exclusive native management. We are indebted for this happy result chiefly to the public spirit of our well known countryman, Mr. Anandamohun Bose, Barrister-at-law.

THERE IS one point in the order of the Lieutenant Governor in the Jungypore case, which calls for public notice. His Honor says:

The Magistrate of a district is held responsible to Government for the maintenance of peace and order

within his jurisdiction, and any district officer who omitted to notice an abuse of judicial authority on the part of one of his subodinates, or failure to deal with crime in such a manner as to secure public order, would incur the severe displeasure of Government. If therefore Mr. Mosley considered that the Deputy Magistrate was, by excessive leniency or want of firmness, dealing with prosecutions for rescuing cattle in such a manner as to encourage offenders and increase crime, it was clearly his duty to address a remonstrance to the Deputy Magistrate, and give him such advice as the case seemed to require; and no subordinate receiving such advice or remonstrance could have the slightest valid ground for considering that there was an interference with his judicial independence.

The preservation of peace and order is certainly the first duty of the District Magistrate, but the law exists for that purpose, and if a judicial officer misinterprets the law or abuses his powers, there are higher judicial authorities, who if applied to can correct him. But we cannot agree with His Honor that it is the function of the District Magistrate or the Executive Government to correct judicial officers in the administration of the law. There can be no true judicial independence, if an executive officer interferes with judicial discretion. This question was very fully discussed in the now notorious Fuller case, and the consensus of public opinion was that the Government had no right to interfere with judicial independence. The doctrine laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor will, we fear lead to dangerous consequences. Under color of it any District Magistrate, if so disposed, might tell a subordinate Magistrate that he must decide a case in this way or that, and if the latter should refuse he would quote the orders of Government that he is "responsible for the maintenance of peace and order." Already there is too much interference of this kind, a conscientious Deputy not unfrequently finds it hard to do his duty, consistently with his own convictions, and cases are not unknown in which some have come to grief for going against the Magistrate's *hukum*. It is this part of the orders of Government in which the public feel most interested, and which we fear will lead to mischievous consequences.

THE Government of India has passed a Resolution on the appointment of Natives to the Civil Service under the new Rules. It has ruled that "Native Civilian probationers, appointed under the Statutory Rules, may be confirmed in their appointments at the close of the probationary period of two years, provided that they pass within that period the departmental examination by the lower standard prescribed for covenanted civilians appointed in England. With regard to the departmental examination by the higher standard, the Government of India does not consider it necessary to fix any obligatory period within which that examination must be passed by Native Civilians appointed in India; but it should be understood that no promotion or increase of pay will be attainable, until the higher standard examination has been passed; and further that the Governor-General in Council reserves to himself power to dispense with the services of any Native Civilian appointed under the Statutory Rules who may fail to pass by the higher standard within a reasonable time, and who, as a result of such failure, is found to be disqualified for the efficient discharge of his duties as a member of the Civil Service." This rule is fair enough. We wish something had been said about the age of candidates, inasmuch as the rule prescribing 25 years has been exceeded in some of the recent nominations.

LAST SATURDAY Calcutta presented a novel and most interesting sight. A meeting of the learned Pundits of Bengal was held at the Senate House of the Calcutta University for the purpose of giving their opinions on certain important questions connected with the Sastras. The meeting comprised about 500 persons, of whom about 300 were Pundits, all seated in chairs, not on their haunches, and the proceedings were conducted with an order, which the Legislative Chamber of France and the Congress of America might well envy. We have neither time nor space for a full report of the meeting, and must therefore content ourselves with a mere abstract. Several leading members of the Hindu community of Calcutta, including the principal representatives of our countrymen of the Upper Provinces, were present. Among others we noticed the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendramohun Tagore, C.S.I., Maharaja Komul Krishna, Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadur, Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur, Raja Shourendramohun Tagore, Mus. Doc. C.I.E., Raja Rajendra Mullick, Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, Kumar Debendra Mullick, Babu Charuchunder Mullick, M. Bankabehary Bajpye of Cawnpore, M. Jamnanarain Tewari of Cawnpore, Rai Badridas Mookim Bahadur, Seth Jugulkishore, Seth Nahurmull, Seth Hansraj, Lala Ghuramall &c. Among the Pundits present we will give the names of a few: Pundit Bhoobunmohun Vidyaratna of Navardipa, Pundit Shubromho Sastri of Benares, Pundit Ramdhone Turkopunchanun of Jessore, Pundit Sreeram Siromoni of Berhampore, Pundit Rakhaldas Nayaratna of Bhatpara, Pundit Tarucknath Turkorutno of Burdwan, Pundit Gungadhur Vidyaratna of Guptipara, Pundit Taranath Turkovachuspati, Calcutta, and Pundit Umakant Nayaratna of Jonye. We are sorry to state that two of our distinguished Sanskritists could not attend owing to indisposition, we allude to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and Pundit Iswarachundra Vidyasagara, but they signified their entire sympathy with the movement. The meeting was promoted by Seth Naraindas of Mothura and convened by Pundit Moheshchunder Nayarutna, the learned Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. The proceedings were opened by the Convener, who delivered an introductory address, in which he explained that the object of the meeting was to obtain an authoritative opinion of the learned Pundits of Bengal on the readings of the Vedas on certain important points. The questions were framed by Pundit Ramsubormaunya *alias* Ramsubba Sastri, a distinguished Pundit of Madras, who represented that his learned brethren of the Southern Presidency and other parts of the country had been much vexed by the heterodox opinions of Pundit Dyanund Saraswati regarding the Vedas, and that he had therefore come down to the capital of the empire to obtain the opinions of the learned Pundits of Bengal on the subject.

We give below an abstract of the questions put to the meeting and the answers recorded by it:

Question I.—Whether or not the *Brahman Bhag* of the *Vedas* is as valid and authoritative as the *Mantra Bhag* or *Sanhita Bhag* is? And whether the other Smritis are as valid and authoritative as *Manu* Smritis?

Answer.—Both valid and authoritative.

Question II.—Whether or not the worship of Vishnu, Siva, Durga, the performance of *shrad* ceremonies, birth ceremonies, and pilgrimages to holy places are sanctioned by the Sastras?

Answer.—Yes, they are all sanctioned by the Sastras.

Question III.—Whether the words "agni mela purohitam" in the *Rig Veda Sanhita* mean fire or god?

Answer.—God.

Question IV.—Whether *Jognas* are performed for purifying air and water or for securing salvation?

Answer.—Salvation.

The discussions were carried on in both Sankrit and Bengali. Pundit Ramsubba Sastri, the interrogator, put the questions categorically and briefly explained their purport in Sanskrit. The Convener, Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna, explained the questions in Bengali. Pundit Taranath Turkovachaspati on behalf of the Bengal Pundits present, answered the questions, citing authorities in support; he spoke in both Sankrit and Bengali. The answers were recorded and signed by the Pundits present. The meeting was a great success, which was chiefly due to the unwearied exertions of Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna. To Seth Narayan Das of Mothura belongs the credit of bringing about this commingling of the Pundits of different parts of the country.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—The celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oil. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co. 77, Strand, London,

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 22nd January, 1881.

Our commercial markets during the week continued less active and nothing of interest has transpired either in Imports or Exports.

Imports.—Piece goods. The slackness of demand complained of before prevailed up to the close of the week and operations in consequence were confined within narrow limits in Grey shirtings, Madapallams, Jaconets, mulls.

White Fancy and Turkey Red goods were rather in fair request. Yarns, import kinds neglected, whilst country manufactured sorts found buyers and prices at the close had a hardening tendency,

EXPORTS.

INDIGO:—During the week four public sales were held at which 2349 chests found buyers and 535 chests were sold by private contract, the total quantity up to the 18th instant put out of the market was 1,21,000 maunds, the rates through the period were fairly firm.

TEA.—There was a brisk demand, a large quantity found buyers at previous rates.

JUTE.—Market continued steady and active prices advancing which ranges for low to good 3-10 to 5-3.

OILSEEDS.—Linseed. Transactions in Lin and poppy seeds at previous rates.

WHEAT.—About 1,000 tons of different qualities at the following rates, bought Cawnpore 2-8 to 2-9. Nawbabgunge 2-7 to 2-7 6 Jaoli 2-1 to 2-3.

RICE.—About 50,000 bags of 2 maunds each of the following kinds found buyers at the rates quoted below:—

Table seeta	...	...	4	4	@	4 5
Sifted	...	...	3	8	@	3 14
Gross	..	...	2	12	@	3 4
Ballam	..	...	1	14	@	2 6
Kheeari	...	...	1	9	@	1 11
Raree	...	...	1	10	@	1 15
Mooghy	...	...	1	10	„	1 14

Prices for the last four kinds are considered very cheap when compared to those of last 3 to 4 years.

MONETARY.

There has been some changes in this market and rates for interest have been raised in pursuance of the Bank of Bengal at the last meeting of its directors held on the 20th instant having raised one per cent. Four cent is the Bank's minimum rate at present.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The rates for these fluctuated constantly during the week but at the close they were rather firm at Rs. 100 to 100-2 for fours and Rs. 108-6 to 108-8 for 3½.

Joins stock shares have been in less request, prices for most of them were declining.

The new stock of Calcutta Tramway Co. sold at a premium of Rs. 21 on which only two pounds have been paid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
A. Mackie Esq., Ranchee	13	4	0
Mulk Raj Esq., Mooltan	3	0	0
H. H. The Newab of Rampere	13	4	0
S. Vencata Verida Iyenger, Esq., Chicknaghar	13	4	0
Secretary Rajshahye, Association	6	10	0
Havildar Setal Singh, Shillong	3	5	0
Hony, Secy. Anjuman Refa, Gonda	13	4	0
Belgaum N. G. Library	15	7	0
Secretary Reading Club, Hassan	6	10	0
Baboo Doorgagotee Banerjee, Bankipore	6	8	0
„ Hem Chunder Banerjee, Muddapore	3	5	0
„ Gobind Chunder Roy, Chitpore	13	4	0
„ Promothonath Sircar, Kishengunge	6	10	0
„ Kali Churun Mookerjee, Chota Simla	8	0	0
„ Obinash Chunder Chowdry, Gopeegunge	20	0	0
„ Chunder Sekhur Mookerjee, Rawalpindee	13	4	0
„ Poresh Nath Paulit, Lahore	10	0	0
„ Bany Madub Gangoly, Bhownagur	6	14	0
„ Joyram Ghose Chowdry, Jagodanundpore	2	0	0
„ Bissesur Mookerjee, Durbhanga	3	5	0
„ Shib Chunder Chatterjee, Hoogly	13	4	0
„ Promothonath Mookeerjee, Mousa	10	0	0
„ Preonath Banerjee, Julpigoree	10	0	0
„ Ombicca Churn Chowdry, Bamniah	10	0	0
„ Jogendro Nath Bose, Khulsina	6	10	0
„ Nundo Lal Pramanick, Sylhet	6	10	0
„ Judoo Nath Ghose, Bhulpore	10	0	0
„ Huriram Pande, Almora	6	10	0
„ Oudh Behary Lal, Maranpore	6	10	

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 19, 1881.

GENERAL.—Babu Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolna Jessore, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Babu Beni Madhub Chatterjee, on deputation as Sub-Manager of the Estate of the late Rai Annoda Prosad Roy Bahadur of Cassimbazar.

Babu Pran Kissen Das, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, Bagirhat, Jessore, is appointed temporarily to be Sub Deputy Collector of the Second Grade with effect from the date of Babu Juggut Chunder Roy's return from special duty.

Babu Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gobindpore Manbhoom, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 31st August last, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Warren Hastings is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, and to be Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment.

Mr. C. F. Magrath, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th instant, *vice* Mr. J. J. Livesay.

Mr. F. J. G Campbell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, acted as District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge from the 7th December 1880 to the 9th January 1881.

Babu Poorno Chunder Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proxime.

Babu Ramakhoy Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ghattal division Midnapore is allowed leave for one month and 12 days under section 4 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Shama Churn Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is posted to Serampore, *vice* Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee on leave with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at the sub-division.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE.

The houses and premises No. 70 and 71 Mirzapore Street Putuldangah in Calcutta.

The above two houses standing on nearly 23 cattahs of land formerly formed one property being the mansion of the late Baboo Roopnarain Ghosal recently partitioned and may be sold together. They stand opposite to College Square in the south east corner commanding a full view of the fine and magnificent buildings in and around the Square and will make a very desirable residence for a rich native gentleman. They can also be conveniently used for school purposes.

For further particulars apply to Baboo Abhaya Charan Ghosh, Solicitor No. 12 Old Post Office Street.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO. LD.

NOTICE.

A futher portion of the Tramway from Kurseong to Sonada will be opened for Traffic in the 1st February 1881.

Calcutta, 17th January 1881.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mackenzie Lyall and Co. will sell by auction in the Exchange Commercial sale rooms on Tuesday the 15th February 1881, an Extensive and unusually varied Invoice of *Musical Instruments* selected and shipped by the firm whose former shipment gave general satisfaction.

To be on view two days prior to date of sale.

NOTICE.

The Bhagwatgita together with the Sanskrit commentary of Madhusudana Saraswati has been edited. There are numerous commentaries on the Bhagwatgita but that of Madhusudana acknowledgedly holds a high rank owing to its easy and elegant style and exhaustive matter. The commentary in question has not hitherto been printed at least on this side of India. The text has been critically settled and carefully passed through the Press. The work will extend over 200 leaves and yet the prices will be as under:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In advance up to the 31st of January 1881	3	0	0
Afterwards	4	0	0
Postage and Packing ...	0	6	0

Intending subscribers and purchasers will be good enough to send in their subscriptions and addresses to the address of the manager "Native Opinion" Bombay.

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LAWN MOWING MACHINES.
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Water Barrows.
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THE CITY COLLEGE.

In extension of the work of the City School, the above College has been opened at 45, Baniatolla Lane, College Square; and every arrangement has been made for satisfactorily carrying on the tutorial work. The affiliation of the College to the University has been sanctioned by the Syndicate.

CITY SCHOOL. 13 *Mirzapore Street.* } UMESH CHUNDER DUTT, *Secretary, City College.*

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EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 2 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, „ „ about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, „ „ about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, „ „ about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, „ „ about Rs. 41 a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

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GOALANDA MELA AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

1881.

In consequence of the pressure of Census work, the proposed time for opening the above is unavoidably postponed. It has now been resolved to open the Mela on the 19th February. The Exhibition will last from the 25th February to the 5th March, both days inclusive. Prizes as usual will be awarded to the Exhibitors of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce, improvers of the breed of cattle, inventors of machinery and implements of trade and agriculture. &c.

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COLLEGE REUNION.

The College Reunion takes place for the third time, at the well known "Emerald Bower" of the Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. on the 4th of February next—the day after the Sarasvati Puja. The following gentlemen compose the office-bearers of the Reunion, with power to add to their number:—

The Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I.
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur C. I. E.
Babu Juggodish Nath Roy.
,, Issur Chander Mitter Rai Bahadur.
Mr. Omesh Chunder Dutt.
Babu Baikantha Nath Bose.
Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur.
Babu Keshub Chunder Sen.
,, Narendranath Sen.
,, Ram Sunker Sen, Rai Bahadur,
B. L. Goopta Esqr., C. S.
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Lal Mohun Ghose Esqr.
Babu Hem Chunder Kerr, Rai Bahadur.
Dr. Kannie Lal Dey, Rai Bahadur.
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,, Srinath Chunder.
The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter.
Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur.
Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore.
,, Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B. L.
,, Durga Mohun Das.
Rajah Sourendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. I. E. *Honorary Secy.*
Babu Khagendranath Roy, *Honorary Asstt. Secy.*
,, Nobin Chunder Mookerjee, *Honorary Treasurer.*

Gentlemen wishing to read short poems at the Reunion should send in the same to the Assistant Secretary on or before the 15th January next. The Committee of the Reunion reserve to themselves the right of selecting poems sent for perusal. The following will be the programme of the day.

1. Instrumental music, Sarada, Setar, Sur Bahar Kanun, Nastarang, Flute, (Bengali Bansi) &c. &c.
2. Vocal music, Dhrupada, Tappa, Khayal, Kirtan &c. &c.
3. Plays, Farce, Rasas of the Hindus, with Murtti and Vrindakka or Tableux and Dramatic Pieces, illustrating their character.
4. Gaiby Chess Play.
5. Sajib Chaturung *i. e.* to say living people in proper characters will represent the balls
6. Various games such as cards, chess, dice &c. &c.

As usual, there will be proper refreshments for the assembled guests. Printed cards of admission to be had at the "Hindu Patriot" Press, the "Indian Mirror" Press, of Babu Khagendra Nath Roy, at No. 6, Juggodish Nath Roy's Lane, Simla, Calcutta and of Babu Troylucko Nath Banerjee at the Senate House The value of a ticket is only 1 Re. The proceedings of the day will commence at 4 A. M., and end at 9½ P. M.

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